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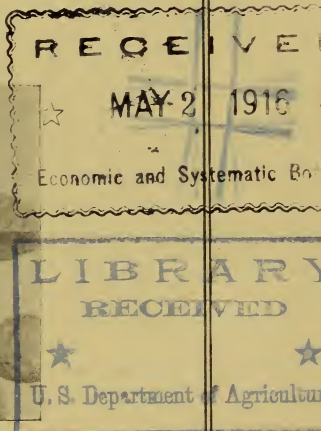
BULLETIN No. 3

A CONTINUATION of Manning's Monographs, to be published monthly, or rather seasonably, as may be necessary to treat in intimate and timely fashion all problems that have to do with the Garden for the Garden lover who wants the plain, simple facts, and one thing at a time.

HARDY ROSES FOR NEW ENGLAND GARDENS



ROSE, CAPTAIN HAYWARD



PUBLISHED BY

J. WOODWARD MANNING
READING, MASS.

Edition is limited; but a few copies are available on written request

A New England Rose Garden

Rose gardens always convey to the mind the acme of delight in their varied combinations of color, wealth of bloom and dreamy fragrance, but to many there is a vague feeling of a problem beyond their successful development and a bewildering wonder as to what they could do successfully and how they can intelligently select kinds adopted to their purpose. On turning to nursery catalogues one is confronted by long lists of varieties way beyond the possible grasp of the ordinary planter and the descriptions make it seemingly impossible to know which are really distinct and leaves one in a quandry as to one's own personal needs. I am going to try and give you a basis on which you can work, tell you what cultured directions are needed, so far as possible clear up some confusion which exists as to the classes and give definite selections of kinds with simple descriptions of colors, and these facts will be based on thirty-five years of handling roses of all kinds, under every form of garden development work. I am talking of New England conditions of soil, exposure and climate, not of the United States as a whole and the lists are drawn for this more restricted purpose.

The old fashioned notion was that good roses could only be grown at great expense of labor and money, that beds should be dug out three and four feet deep, filled with alternate layers of stable fertilizers and selected sifted loam, etc. This idea was based on the impression that because it was necessary in some cases, it must be so in all; the only condition where this depth can be at all necessary is where the soil is of a hard clayey nature and depth for the penetration of roots and drainage to relieve too abundant moisture can only be effected in this way. To follow such a course in our more generally prevailing New England soils is only to provide in advance for absolute failure.

This old method of storing up fertilizer in such heaps too, is all wrong in that the chances are too strong that your roses cannot assimilate these heavy doses with anything like the rapidity that the valuable features of these fertilizers are leached away into the soil far below any possible penetration of the roots with the result that such efforts are largely wasted.

A rose bed should be sufficiently dug over to a depth of

twelve to eighteen inches to insure the thorough and even admixture of the soil throughout. The upper foot of all soils is better than the strata six inches beneath, but by turning over the bed twice or three times you bring up that soil from beneath which needs to be exposed to the air and you are bringing the whole eighteen inches depth into more even condition.

Stable fertilizer of any kind is good and should be added in such quantity as you can provide, but it is better not to add more than four inches in depth to any bed when first prepared. The plants cannot assimilate more than this in one season, and it should be thoroughly dug through the soil so that no great amount is in close contact with the roots. When you have done this you can grow successfully any of the roses mentioned, provided you have seen that the bed is well drained and in a sunny, protected spot, and by protection, I mean that it is well screened from sweeping winds, as your situation will allow. The simple protection of a building or hedge or shrub plantation is enough to make a great difference in results as compared with a neglect to consider this important feature.

The great secret of good roses consist in planting them properly at first and then providing them with liberal watering and renewed surface fertilizing when the plants actually need this special attention; and this last feature is far better accomplished by the use of bone meal or pulverized sheep manure in small dusted applications, just as the plants are coming into bloom, than the older method which provides a too liberal amount of fertilizer, which frequently discouraged flowering by encouraging too rampant growth, often continued so late that the wood failed to ripen properly before winter set in. Now this is all the preparation necessary for a good rose bed; of course if your soil is naturally sandy or gravelly then see that the depth mentioned of eighteen inches as a maximum is made good with loam, but do not think applying more stable manure, except as a mulch, is going to be an advantage, such conditions as these are even more prone to leaching away of this fertilizer than with heavier soil.

When winter sets in then add a good liberal dressing, say three inches of stable manure but do not add it in September, as you are then simply causing the plants to start into growth later than they should and weakening their health for next season. The object of this winter mulch is first, pro-

tection of the surface of the bed from the abrupt changes of temperature and secondly, that the exhausted soil of last season's growth may be reinforced with new growing chemicals by being leached into the soil when the spring rains are rotting out the frost and just at the time that newly active roots can best assimilate them.

If you have no means of getting stable manure you can still grow roses. Ground bone or commercial fertilizers will accomplish the object and Manning's Garden Service can show you how to do it for you if you desire.

Roses have been grown so many centuries and have had so much attention by hybridizers in crossing and recrossing different species and varieties that the most expert rosarian becomes tangled when he tries to separate the classes; even such terms as Hybrid Perpetual and Hybrid Tea Roses have lost definite distinction. So we will simply separate our kinds for a better understanding into June Blooming Roses, which bear but one crop a year; Climbing and Everblooming Roses, which latter continue to bloom up to November.

JUNE BLOOMING ROSES.

These include many types and kinds which in other Bulletins will be separated into classes but at present we are concerned with what are the best. Single flowering June roses include, of course, all species, but many of these that are listed by the nurserymen are not necessarily intended for the private planters use the Carolina, (*Rose Carolina*), shining-leaved (*Rosa lucida*), and red-leaved (*Rosa rubrifolia*). Roses are for park planting or for broad landscape work; they are not suited or intended for rose gardens, but the **Ramana's Rose** (*Rosa rugosa*) is a most useful kind for general planting with shrubs and bears showy clusters of deep red single flowers from June, at intervals, to frost. It's foliage is handsome and the rose hips or fruits are like small crab apples and remain in showy contrast with the foliage until hard frost. It has a white variety, which is most useful for contrast planting with the type.

These June roses bear but one crop of flowers, but they are the old roses of the old fashioned gardens, are very hardy and make up in profusion of bloom and ease of culture what the so-called Hybrids possess in perfection of shape and variety of color. The **Old Blush** bears myriads of soft pink and white, very double, fragrant flowers, in early June. The **Madam Plantier** is quite overloaded by its pro-

fusion of very double pure white flowers, and makes a densely branched bush four or five feet high. **Madam Hardy** bears wonderfully fragrant pure white flowers, a little later than either of the former and plants of fifty years age are throughout New England. **Harrison's Yellow**, with its brown thickly-spined branches, bears clear yellow, single and semi-double flowers most abundantly, and the variety **Persian Yellow** of less sturdy or permanent character, has large clusters of cup-shaped more double yellow flowers. These old "stand-bys" can always be depended upon; are used under all conditions and thrive freely, planted by themselves, with other roses or even among other flowering shrubs. There are some others such as the pink and white **Scotch Burnet**, the **Tuscany**, **Boursault**, **Hundred-leaved** and **Damask roses**, which in the wild rush for novelty have been largely neglected by the nurseryman and can only be located occasionally; these have elements of beauty, fragrance and peculiarity of growth, which render them of value, but I will talk of these in another Bulletin later. All these need little pruning.

The **Moss Roses** are mostly June flowering and they too are very hardy and permanent. They do best in rich soil, and want heavy pruning. The best are **Blanche Moreau**, double white; **Crested Moss**, deep pink with buds beautifully mossed and **Salet**, which gives several crops of double flowers, of a light rosy pink. Fragrance is a special feature of Moss roses.

The **Sweet Briars** are favorites and have been improved by crossing so that a considerable range of color is now available, but not to the extent you would be led to believe by catalogue descriptions. All are quick growing, often trained to trellises to advantage in that their scrambling growth can be better confined and all have a profusion of flowers in mid June. The delicate scent of both foliage and flowers of Sweet Briars will always retain their popularity. Rather heavy pruning out of old and too reaching growth is necessary. The most distinct are **Army Robsart**, a lovely deep rose color; **Anne of Gierstein**, dark crimson; **Lady Penzance**, soft coppery red, with metallic shadings and **Flora McIvor**, pure white, flushed with rose.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Many of the climbing roses bloom mainly in June; of such **Baltimore Belle** bears its large, double, blush flowers abundantly and the **Queen of the Prairie** is its counterpart

with deep pink flowers, but the wonderful advance made in crossing various climbing roses has brought forth others which bloom over a much longer period of the year, combining such factors as better foliage that is more pleasing in texture and persistence, and a greater range of color.

Single flowered Climbing Roses include the **Prairie Rose** (*Rose setigera*), which blooms in early July, and is of soft pink color and a profuse bloomer. A fine thing but subject to mildew and often better let alone for this reason. The **Many flowered Rose** (*Rosa multiflora*) bears large trusses of pure white flowers and is interesting at other seasons in its profusion of red and brown berries, which are attractive throughout the winter. **Carmine Pillar** is a beautiful thing but a little too tender; when doing well it is difficult to imagine more beautiful shadings and it is an abundant bloomer but the flowers only last a few hours after opening. **American Pillar** is very fine, hardy, wonderfully profuse in blooming, having actually hundreds of large many-flowered trusses of deep rosy carmine and is much better than the last.

Hiawatha is another beautiful climber with good foliage, of a rampant growth and the single flowers of deep, ruby crimson with white centers, are borne in large, showy clusters, borne profusely throughout the plant. No less desirable is **Evangeline**, similar in foliage and flower effect but of a clear soft pink color. The **Memorial Rose** (*Rosa Wichuraiana*) has beautiful dark green foliage and its flat clusters of creamy white flowers are borne freely from July on. For training to arches this and its hybrids are particularly suited but an even more important value is centered in using these forms for covering banks and low walls; an almost evergreen character and their tendency to continue to flower to frost makes them well suited for this purpose.

Double Climbing Roses are piling onto us toward confusion. Shortly after the introduction of the **Crimson Rambler** the hybridizers make crosses and principally with the Memorial Rose to gain the benefit of improved foliage and an extended season of bloom. The **Crimson Rambler**, with its profuse flowering quality and great heads of crimson bloom was certainly a fine thing but **Flower of Fairfield** is an improvement in extending the season of bloom over a longer period. **Excelsa** is blood red and choice. In pink shades **Dorothy Perkins**, **Farquhar** and **Lady Gay** are much alike, preference if any being given to the first; **Tausendschon** is wonderful in its abundance of semi-double soft pink, deeping to carmine

rose flowers, one of the best. The **Blue Rambler** (Veilchenblau) is a fright in color and it was an insult to foister this on the American public as a rose to be recommended for any quality. (A dingy mauve red with blue only to be unimagined.) In double whites **Debutante**, **Mrs. M. H. Walsh**, **Manda's Triumph** and **White Dorothy** are good with preference being given the last; better than any of these, however, is **Dr. van Fleet** with large showy clusters of semi-double pure white flowers in almost constant succession from June to hard frost.

Yellow Climbing Roses you had better leave alone, they are too tender as a class or too disappointing in color. **Mar-echal Neil** can be nursed along and if you must have yellow, you had better spend your time on this and really get a yellow occasionally, rather than to expect it from others, which if they bloom at all will disappoint you in either color or fragrance.

This applies as well to climbing **American Beauty** and the so-called climbing Teas. The new pink rose, **Bessie Brown**, can be especially recommended as a double soft silvery pink climbing rose, totally different from those previously spoken of. It has large, showy flowers, set in small cluster, and is really a fine addition.

THE EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

There are two types of these, the so-called Hybrid Perpetual Roses which were produced by crossing hardy forms and though they are not all truly perpetual bloomers, do flower at intervals throughout the summer, as they make new growths. These are generally hardy and most of them have rough foliage. The other type, known as Hybrid Teas, are the result of crossing these hardy varieties with actually tender sorts with the object of creating something that is hardy and embraces forms of flowers, combinations of color and fragrant features that the Hybrid Perpetuals were wanting in. Most of the Hybrid Teas have smooth foliage and they bloom as long as they can be kept in growth, up to hard frost. Now America is a big country and with its many soils and climates can grow successfully a great range of kinds, but we are talking about New England, which has a trying climate, a generally granitic soil and we cannot expect to grow successfully all that may be happy in more favored localities; few are interested in making a collection of rose labels, but probably you want roses, so the following

list is what can be most successfully grown here and duplication of colors without added advantage in other respects does not interest you.

Of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses there are several hundred varieties, and a vast amount of duplication in colors. All grow from two to four feet high and produce a heavy main crop of flowers in mid June, followed by lesser quantities through the summer. By keeping the faded flowers cut and by surface fertilizing in July, a second growth of wood will very largely increase their continued flowering.

Frau Karl Druschki is the best pure white; it is so perfect in general ways that such older varieties as **Perle des Blanches**, and **Couquette des Alpes** are back numbers, yet if very large, perfect ivory-white flowers are demanded, then **Marchioness of Londonderry** best fills these needs. **Clio** is a very double globular flowered white rose, but is apt to fail to open its flowers.

The most profuse flowering pink rose is **Magna Charta**, with its splendid double globular fragrant roses. It does not flower as continuously as some others. **Anna de Diesbach** is a little deeper in shade and is fragrant, a continuous bloomer and indispensable. **Madam Gabriel Luizert** is silvery pink with perfect fragrance and of exquisite form in both bud and opened flower. **Mrs. John Laing** is soft pink, a continuous bloomer, deliciously fragrant and bears its flowers on long stems for cutting. **Baroness Rothschild**, while of dwarf growth and without fragrance is of such beautiful form and so delicately shaded in light pink color that it should not be omitted.

Captain Hayward is a clear carmine of perfect shape, with large flowers and of vigorous growth and a continuous bloomer. **Francois Michelin**, similar in color, is particularly valuable for giving an abundance of fragrant flowers just after the main crop of other varieties has passed. **American Beauty** is not a New England rose for outdoor culture.

Paul Neyron bears the largest deep rose flowers. **John Hopper**, too, is a standard sort in this shade; both are vigorous in growth and full bloomers, but lacking in fragrance.

Alfred Colomb and **Marshal P. Wilder**, often considered identical, produce splendid crops of cherry carmine, very fragrant, full double flowers throughout the season. **Ulrich Brunner**, while of similar color, bears enormous flowers of perfect form on long spineless stems, even into November.

General Jacqueminot is always a standard crimson, but

Hugh Dickson is an improvement in size and shape and blooms more continuously.

Earl of Dufferin is the best of the dark crimson-maroon shades, more vigorous than **Prince Camille de Rohan** or **Jean Liabaud**, and its delightful, rich, brilliant color, fine form and delightful fragrance set it apart from all others of the same color. **Pierre Notting** is the next best, and is a desirable companion to keep a continuous supply of this color in the garden.

There are no decent yellow Hybrid Perpetuals. Such varieties as **Soleil d'Or** are utterly useless for New England rose gardens.

The Hybrid Teas, as noted, are on the borderland of tenderness for this district, but the following varieties can be grown in good soil, with plenty of mulch in winter. Here again, hundreds of the varieties offered are quite out of the question, and simply verify the fact that kinds which are happy in France and England are often not adapted to America, and such of these as may succeed at Philadelphia or New York, are not always successful about Boston even. We will restrict the list to such as we know can be grown well here. All have smooth foliage, continue to grow and flower from June to November.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria is creamy white in showy clusters, beautiful in bud and opened flower and of delicious fragrance. **Wm. R. Smith** is white, shaded with rose.

Caroline Testout is a wonderful bloomer, large and double, with deliciously fragrant silvery pink flowers. It is better than **La France**.

Killarney, even larger in flower and deeper in its shades of pink, is not as hardy as **Caroline Testout**, but its popularity is well founded. **Madam Segoud Weber** has salmon pink shading.

Jonkeer J. L. Mock is deeper carmine, changing to pink; of vigorous growth and deliciously fragrant.

Grus an Tiplitz is one of the most continuous bloomers in dense clusters, with deep velvety crimson fragrant flowers. It is the best of the crimson shades.

Mrs. Aaron Ward while smaller flowered than **Gloire de Dijon** is beautiful in shape of flowers and probably the best yellow Tea rose we can grow in New England Gardens.

THE POLYANTHA OR BABY RAMBLER ROSES.

Are a comparatively new type, of dwarf growing ever-blooming character from which most promising results are being obtained. The first of the class were tender but new crosses have brought forward hardihood. They are all dwarf growing thickly branched rounded bushes, excellent for bedding by themselves; to margin rosebeds or to make low border hedges. They bloom constantly from June to hard frost. They should be planted in quantities of each kind and need comparatively little pruning.

Katherine Zeimet forms a low densely twigged bush with showy clusters of double white flowers. **Clothilde Soupert** is much more vigorous in growth and inclined to irregular shape less adapting the plant for edging purposes than the former, but its succession of open clusters of larger white, twigged pink flowers makes it quite indispensable. **Mrs. W. H. Cutbush** is a beautiful shade of clear pink with the double flowers borne in dense showy clusters from June to November. **Annchen Mueller** is a deep rose shade and the flowers have long twisting petals. It is distinct and good. **Mad. Norbert Levavasseur** is crimson red in color, very fine in its constant blooming quality, but too much inclined to fade to disagreeable purple tones. We shall soon be flooded with novelties in this class, many of which will "appear on the screen" but once, but those mentioned above are dependable, distinct and hardy.

There are some odds and ends which we have not tried to cover in this bulletin but any needed information Manning's Garden Service is here to give. Possibly the Hybrid Rugosa Roses should not have been overlooked. As a matter of fact we place but little present value on them. They can however be grown under some conditions where other roses would fail, they will stand poor soil, exposure and neglect; their flowers are showy but not borne at all continuously and embrace some horrible purple rose shades. I had personally rather use their beautiful single red and single pure white flowers than the others but, **Agnes Emily Carmen** is single brilliant crimson and a free bloomer, **Conrad F. Meyer** is double, silvery pink and fragrant and **Madam Georges Bruant** with its long pointed buds and semi-double, pure white, fragrant, clustered flowers, is by no means to be overlooked.

Roses are offered in a variety of forms such as rooted cuttings at a dime apiece; the department store and auction

room roses which are the culls or overstocks that cannot be disposed of to the wholesale trade and which are disposed of without guarantee, as to quality, or label, to strong two year old blooming size plants which naturally are in the best condition for those results anyone planting Roses would presume to desire. The one year cuttings are sold so cheap because they are only half grown. Naturally if you are to do the growing you are to do the waiting for results as well.

Some roses of very vigorous growth such as the Climbing Ramblers are on their own roots; the greater portion are grafted on Mannetti, Dog and French Multiflora stocks and in order to get the best flowers in the greatest abundance it is necessary. Until a stock can be found which will not sucker it will be necessary for everyone to know and keep cut all sucker growths coming from beneath the ground surface. A little attention will familiarize all with the difference between the foliage of the stock from the variety which has been grafted upon it.

The Tree Roses are grafted on tall, trained stalks of Dog or Ramanas Roses. About one out of fifty succeed in the New England climate simply because Roses do not naturally grow this way and the exposed stalks become sun-burnt in spots or otherwise injured and this weakness soon develops in canker or is attacked by fungus growths and the plant quickly dies. Wrapping the stalks in straw will tend to overcome the difficulty but the general result is so unsatisfactory we do not feel that their use should be recommended.

A very satisfactory method of getting Tree Rose effects is to train the Climbing Roses to stakes and allow the tops to develop in umbrella-like heads of a size to suit the owner; in this way permanent and most showy results follow.

Manning's Garden Service is at your command and is ready to give advice as to the designing and preparation of your gardens; give any advice on any problem relating to the subject and supply the material.

MANNING'S GARDEN SERVICE can supply you any variety of Rose you need and at favorable rates as compared with other sources. We solicit inquiries and will take pleasure in giving quotations.

The following material is supplied in stock, absolutely true to name and we guarantee its arrival at destination in first class order.

TERMS CASH

JUNE BLOOMING ROSES.

Old Bush, Madam Plantier, Madam Hardy, Harrison's Yellow, Perskin Yellow.

Price. Strong 2 yr. plants, 50 cts each; \$4.00 per ten; \$30.00 per hundred.

Red Ramanas Rose (*Rosa rugosa*), White Ramanas Rose (*Rosa rugosa alba*).

Price. Strong 2 yr. plants, 35 cts each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per hundred.

Crested Moss, Salet Moss, Blanche Moreau Moss.

Price. Strong 2 yr. plants, 35 cts. each; \$3.00 per ten; \$25.00 per hundred.

Hybrid Sweet Briars. Amy Robsart, Anne of Gierstein, Lady Penzance, Flora McIvor.

Price. Strong 2 yr. plants, 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per ten; \$35.00 per hundred.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle, Queen of the Prairie, Carmine Pillar, American Pillar, Hiawatha, Evangeline, Wichuraiana, Crimson Rambler, Excelsa, Dorothy Perkins, Farquhar, Lady Gay, Tausendschon, Debutante, Manda's Triumph, White Dorothy, Dr. van Fleet.

Price. Strong 2 yr. plants, 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per ten; \$30.00 per hundred.

Flower of Fairfield, Mrs. M. H. Walsh, Bessie Brown.

Price. Strong 2 yr. plants, 75 cts. each; \$6.00 per ten.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Frau Karl Druschki, Marchioness of Londonderry, Clio, Magna Charta, Anna de Diesbach, Mad. Gabriel de Luizert, Mrs. John Laing, Baroness Rothschild, Captain Hayward, Francois Michelin, Paul Neyron, John Hopper, Alfred Colomb or Marshall P. Wilder, Earl of Dufferin, Pierre Notting.

Price. Strong 2 yr. plants, 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per ten; \$25.00 per hundred.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Wm. R. Smith, Caroline Testout, Killarney, Jonkeer, J. L. Mock, Grus an Tepliz, Mrs. Aaron Ward.

Price. Strong 2 yr. plants, 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per ten; \$35.00 per hundred.

POLYANTHA OR BABY RAMBLER ROSES.

Katherine Zeimet, Clothilde Soupert, Mrs. W. H. Cutbush, Annchen Mueller, Mad. Norbert Levavasseur.

Price. Strong 2 yr. plants, 40 cts. each; \$3.50 per ten; \$30.00 per hundred.

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES.

Agnes Emily Carmen, Conrad F Meyer, Madam Georges Bruant.

Price. Strong 2 yr. plants, 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per ten; \$35.00 per hundred.